The Route to Chattanooga.

would go out and kill twenty or thirty Vankees. and by that time the war would be over." He now and quiet may soon come back to us."

The citizens who return to Memphis, and take the erty restored to them, but receive no allowance for back and will fight to the end, in defense of the Union. rents or damages. The wealthy property holders take the eath in order to save their property and receive the

The Direct Tax Commissioners have commenced their labors, and property holders are notified to pay the taxes Washington.
Lefere the 1st of November.

Eurning of steamboats has become of almost daily occurrence on the river. It rarely happens that an empty leat burns; the conflagration is of boats with full cargoes of Government stores. There is quite too much system in this destruction of property to call it mere the Confederate agents, who are allowed within our lines, take this mode to serve their master, Jeff. Leal- be far off.

C. D. B. ency to traiters is death to the Republic; and in every Rebel Outrage in Kentucky-Guerrilla department where noft arguments are used against the emies of the untien, there the cause of the Union makes slow progress. The loss by burning of the Chan plon is estimated to be \$150,000. Yesterday the splendid steamer Henry Choteau, with full cargo, was burned near Hickman; the less will not fall short of \$200,000 In addition to the actual loss to the Government by this

Nothing short of an order from Gen. Grant, forbid' ding civilians to travel on boats in Government service will give security. Spics and Confederate emissaries can procure passes as easily as loyal citizens. Indeed, there are so many recent converts to Unionism, and weak brethren, in the employment of the Government, weak brethren, in the employment of the Government, that their Confederate associates are often preferred that their Confederate associates are often preferred before the staunch Union men, who have always fought before the staunch Union men, who have always fought valiantly against treason and traitors. There are so many "operations" in cotton to be made through the commany "operations" in cotton to be made through the commanding is said to have killed three conscripted or finding refuge to the avants and to have always fought the past senses by the labor of women the men being conscripted or finding refuge to the avants and control of them. ious" in cotton to be made through the co | Rebels with a revolving rifle. lines, that the friendship of an enemy is often worth a consideration." A vigorous policy would give the profits to the Government; that, however, may not be "it is not a matter that concerns civil-

in Mississippi, but if the cotton is delivered north of the State line, in the border of Tennessee, it is an notice of the "transaction." This is but one of the many modes employed to divert the funds from the

Gist, esq., has become a source of revenue for the first time in the history of the office. The surplus funds for the last quarter, after paying all expenses, were nearly \$6,000. It is indication of good management and of Northern intelligence to find a Southern Post-Office that has hitherto been an expense to the Government, that Franklin's corps was repulsed in interest of the Government to retain the services of the present officer during the whole of the present Administration.

detailed a special agent to take charge of the Vicksburg at Memphis.

The Movement of Troops-Gens. Hooke and Slocum-The Route to Chattanooga-The Difficulty in Getting There -Reports from Roscerans-Kentucky

Loyalty, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Locusville. Oct. 3, 1863.

The recent military operations in Southern and Eastern Tennessee have given to this city new military and business life. It swarms with pretty much everything and everybody reating to military movements. Of the forces that are, and for several days have been passing through and occupying all the avenues to the form this point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point, it would be improper to speak with any special point and sp suything like particularity. I notice, however, among the officers, some familiar faces, and recognize among the men certain things characteristic of veterans, and of regions where the rivers taking their rise from the Alleghanies pour their waters ultimately into the At

The local papers chronicle the arrival of Maj. Gen. Slocum and Staff, but whence he came and whither he goes I have no more definite information than I have concerning the troops just referred to. Major-Gen Hooker preceded him four days since, and it is prosomed that by this time he has joined Rosecrans.

arriving from the Army of the Cumberland. They present an entire absence of all concern touching the withheld from the public. I will say, however, that there is an entire absence of all concern touching the fittation of Rosecrans. I do not understand that his position is very closely invested by the Rebels, though it is true that squads now and then come very near our second in the squads is true that squads now and then come very near the squads now and then come received to squads now and the commence of the squads now and the commence of the squads now From Chattanooga and the immediate vicinity of act-

Treops Marching to Re-enforce Newson.

Vol. XXIII....No. 7,024.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH.

The Succendiarism on the Mississispip and the Obio.

The Succendiarism of marching armies is again heart in the streets of Niemphis. The district is all saft with the morthing of men. Old cauge are reweiting and the obio.

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The Cartin

cross the Ohio into Indiana and my own State, I'd ever pull another trigger to defend Kentucky from writes to that same friend, "Thus far I escaped Bragg or anybody else, but would let her burn, and unscathed through this terrible war, but I am a share the fate of Tennessee and Mississippi," was the rained man, all my niggers have run away, and my quick response of a just-arrived Ohio soldier, stopping just lies Reproperty has been destroyed. We all pray that peace for the instant to hear what the voluble Kentuckian was saying. Right or wrong, the sentiment is con he Army of the Cumberland, I am assured, though eath of alleglance tofthe United States, have their prop- there are thousands of Kentuckians who have fought

I have said that, business has experienced a revival. Vast supplies are drawn from this city, and dealers of every kind are doing a good business. The hotels are bronged, and shoulder straps are as common as in

Not for ten years has the water in the Ohio River been as low as it is now. For much of its entire length, navigation for important commercial purposes is practically suspended. Only mail boats-stern wheelers, drawing 5 inches of water-arrive and depart with any degree of regularity. What was the precise year that M. Cist secident. It is pretty generally believed that some of predicted that the Ohio would cease to be navigable ai

rity. What was the precise year that M. Cast ith a state of the place Major Wileman of the 18th Kentucky Regiand who lately returned home, was taken from his wednesday heavy skirmish house in Pendleton County, Kentucky, on Monday, by licefer and Carter's Depot. new practice of guerrillas, there is the liability of having operations retarded and plans disorganized for want tree and abot. Five of the nurderers were caught, and brought to this city to-day.

Lettsville, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863. Guerrillas at Woodburn, Warren County, have recently committed many depredations, burning a number of houses, robbing citizens, &c.

Reports are current here that a raid into Glasgow.

Key, has been made. Near daybreak eighty five guer

Rebel Demonstration in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo. Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863 Intelligence received at headquarters here state that about 2,000 Rebels from Marmaduke's com and, under Col. Shelby, have entered South-Western There is an order forbidding the purchase of cotton Misseouri from Arkansas for raiding purposes.

Our troops were concentrating upon them from several points, and their capture was not improbable, arrested on a charge of fixed against the Government. front. "operation," and the authorities take no unfavorable it is believed that this force is intended to be the sucleus of the Missouri State Guard, the reorganization of which, since the capture of Jeff. Thompson, it is said as been placed in the hards of Waldo P. Johnson, late | quiry was called for by Capt. Hartt, and refused. The public Treasury to private pockets.

The Memphis Post-Office, in charge of Robert C. United States Senator from Missouri.

Reported Fighting at Brashenr City.

Cincago, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863. The Evening Journal has information, from passengers just from New-Orleans, to the effect ow yielding a revenue of \$15,000 per annum. It will attack upon the Rebels at Brashear City ad that Ord's 13th Army Corps shortly afterward camup and completely defeated the Rebels.

No particulars or dates are given. The news is said Mr. Pollock, the accountant in this office, has been to have been officially communicated to Gen. Sherman was built by the same firm as at Mystic constructed

The Battles Near Chattanooga -- Longstreet's Congratulatory Order to his Troops. HEADQUETERS LEFT WING ARMY TENNESSEE, &

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—I. The Lieut.-Ger

Virginia, they have breasted the wave of invasion and rolled it back.

Soldiers! Much has been done, but not all. The fruits of your splendid victory are to be enjoyed. Tennessee and Kentnesky, with their rolling fields and smiling valleys are to be reclaimed to freedom and independence. You are to be the agents of their deliverance, and your task requires the same teroic fortinde, patience and courage always shown by you in the trying past. Your General looks to you for renewed exertions.

H. The Commanding General takes pleasure in publishing to his command the following names of soldiers who have distinguished themselves by the capture, each, of a stand of the enemy's colors.

(Here follow a list of seven names.—Exp.)

By command of Lieut-Gen. LONGSTEEKT.

G. M. SORBELL, A. A. Gen.

REBEL VIEW OF THE GITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

From The Richmond Enquirer, 3d.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

est walt in patience the issue, relying on that Power sich guides the destinies of nations for His own wise

BATHER A HARD JOB TO BAG ROSY AND HIS ARMY.

After a quiet season of maction, Helena is again assaming a brisk appearance, owing to military operations in the interior and down the river. But a short time will now eloppe before Arkansas will be redeemed from Rebei thraildom by the defeat or expulsion of the army of Price and Smith, and the contest reduced to mere guerrilla warfare. From intelligent butternuts who enter our lines, we obtain the information that

Arkaneas is destined to be one of intense suffering.
[Cor. Mo. Dem.

Tripl of Frand Cases.

A general Court Martial, Gen. Ammon, has

been in session here this week trying the parties lately

It is understood the case of Capt. H. W. Hartt, Assist-

ant Quartermaster of this post, arrested in July last,

will be brought before the Court soon. A Court of In

printing Government funds to his own use is incorrec

Naval.

PURCHASE OF THE NEW STEAMER VICESBURG.

the iron-clad battery Galena. The Vicksburg is a

splendid propeller of 926 tuns burden. Her dimensions

are: Length 185 feet, width 334 feet, and depth of hold

18 feet. Her engines will enable her to steam very fast,

Monticello.

THE STIMERS COURT OF INQUIRY.

No such has been made.

CINCINNATE Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863. THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The annual meeting of the U.S. Sanitary Commission commenced in this city yesterday, and was continued to-day. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, President; Professor Bache, Vice-President; Edr. Jenkins, Gen Secretary, Dr. Newby, Secretary, Western Branch; Dr. Douglass, Chief Inspector; Dr. Shrivers, Chief In spector, Army of Potomac; P. M. Knapp, Special Rehef Agent; Dr. Agnew and Geo. T. Strong York, Horace Binney, jr., and Chas. Stelle of Phila delphia and others were present. Various reports as to the working of the Commission were read. It is under steed that a new plan of organization will be adopted, the details of which are not fully determined upon. The most satisfactory results have been achieved during the year, and arrangements are making to have the most complete supplies at all of their depots.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR'S RECENT SPEECH. Schator Wilson of Massachusetts, in the ourse of a speech at the Union League rooms here last night, paid his respects to Postmaster-General Blair, upon whose recent speech at Rockville he commented

very severely. NATIONAL BANKING.

Certificates of authority to commence banking have been issued to 103 National banks. The following have received certificates since our last publica-

	Capital.
First National Bank of Delhi, N. Y	\$50,000
First National Bank of Hadson, Wis	50,000
First National Bank of Barre, Mass	\$0,000
First National Bank of Detroit, Mich	100,000
First National Bank of Ironton, Ohio	100,006
First National Bank of Moravia, N. Y	50,000
First National Bank of Cadiz, Chlo	60,000
First National Bank of Seneca Falls, N. Y	
First National Bank of Oreenfield, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank of South Worcester, N.	Y. 60,000
Little Martinian During of Courty Accelerated to	

MORE RUSSIAN WAR VESSILS EXPECTED.

It is understood here, among persons who are posted, that ten or twelve more Eussian vessels of will assist at his coronation, which is to be performed other American port, within a few weeks; and it is believed in well-informed quarters that they are not likely A letter dated Dalton, Ga., Sept. 26, save:

"The over-sanguine multitude will be semewhat disapsoluted to know that the chances of Gen. Bragg's takng Resecrats and his army prisoners at Chattanooga,
and sending a corporal's guard after Burnside to
gobble him up in the mounted of East Tennessee,
sontinue his march uninterruptedly to the Ohio, is not
considered. to go away very econ, but may probably Winter in our harbors. There are many theories as to the cause of this movement of the Russian Navy, but the general belief is that the Emperor expects to keep his fleet cruishim once before, ice-bound in his own harbors.

gobble him up' in the mountains of East I chaessee, continue his march uninterruptedly to the Chio, is not considered as easy a job in the front as it is here and below, where the people's desire for Resecrans's destruction makes them overlook the obstacles to its accomplishment. Although his losses in the late buttle were very heavy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, Rosecrans has still a powerful army in Chattaneoga.

FROM EAST TENT-ESSER.

Correspondence of The Richmend Dispatch, Oct. 1.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Sept. 25.—In order to give a general idea of the situation hereabout, I will state To the Associated Press. Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863, THE PURSUIT OF MOSEBY.

A detachment of Col. Baker's Rangers, which BRISTOL, Tenin., Sept. 25.—In order to give a gueral idea of the situation hereabout. I will state that the main body of our forces held Zellicoffer and Carter's Depot previous to Wednesday last. On that day the forces at Carter's Depot, or Wanangs Bridge, were ordered to fall back to Zellicoffer, which they did. The enemy then took possession of Carter's and held it until late Saturday evening, when they burned the depot and the bridge, which is several hundred yards long and fifty or sixty feet high, and evacuated the place, retiring in the direction of Kacaville.

Early on Sunday morning our forces at Zellicoffer moved forward in pursuit, and Jonesboro was occupied by our cavaliry last hight. The affair at Hiemarville, left here a week ago, returned last evening. They report that during their absence they had several brushes with Meseby's and White's men, and they succeeded in putting the enemy to flight in every instance. One of these engagements was at Snicker's Gap and another at Smith's Farm, near Middleburg. Our forces in the latter instance knew that the enemy outnumbered them, but they determined that they would test their fighting ability. Dividing into two detachments, they suddenly dashed upon them, and put them to flight in a very short time. On one occasion, Moseby having stopped at a house near Middleburg to get breakfast, an effort was made to capture him; but unfortunately, he escaped. In all our brushes with the enemy we had only one man killed. The loss of the enemy is not known.

A NEW PLAC-SHIP.

The new gunboat Commodore Read left the Navy-Yard yesterday and entered upon active duty as rary measure, affecting in no manner the sentime flag ship of the Potomac flotilla. Lieut Commander Samuel Magan will transfer his flag to her,

THE VETERAN CORPS.

ments have regalisted, and applications are increasing

DISLOYALTY IN ALEXANDEIA.

Two disloyal citizens of Alexandria, who have tion of their business, were yesterday heavily fined by as the probable successor of Mr. Mason to London. Court. One in the sum of \$143, and the other \$243. A large number of others will be similarly treated.

Brig. Gen. Briggs takes charge of all the drafted men as they arrive in Alexandria. As fast as they arrive he furnishes them with arms, accounterments, tents, Ac., and dispatches them at once to the

THE INCENDIARY SHELLS ON THE ATLANTA. According to the official reports made to the Navy Department, among the ammunition of the cap-

tured ram Atlanta were shells labeled "Robins's Fluid statement made in the Associated Press dispatch in Shells," but it is not known whether the fluid is similar July last, that Capt. Harit was arrested for approto that used by Gillmore. ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

The small iron side-wheel steamer Diamond quors and saltpeter principally. She had both the One of the finest vessels purchased by the Mystic, Conn., and was turned over to the authorities of the Government. She is called the Vicksburg, and

THE MISSOURI TROUBLES.

under Executive consideration.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac their cylinders being 36 inches in diameter. They were their cylinders being 36 inches in diameter. They were made at the Mystic Iron Works. She made two or three trial trips before her arrival hero, all of which were successful. On the journey to New-York she steamed twelve miles an hour early. She was brough from the Navy-Yard to New-York yesterday, to have some repairs effected on her propeller, and will be to day reported ready for active service. She is to be commanded by Lieut-Com. Braine, formerly of the Montheelle. represent that the Provost-Marshal-General has recently seized the merchandise and persons of sutlers for infractions of the regulations concerning trade in the lines, and for attempting to bribe the subordinate Provost Agents. The latter offense will be summarily punished and the effects of the offenders confiscated. Some charges have recently been made in the local

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the Court of Inquiry in the case of Chief Engineer Stimers convened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, after nearly two months adjournment. A commission was sent by the Court to the South Atlantic Blockade Flect to take the evidence of several officers doing duty at Charleston. This evidence is considered important, and the testmony clicited by them will be laid before the Court.

Yesterday, Capt. Ethind of the iron-clad Keokuk and Capt. Fairfax, commander of the midshipmen of the Naval Academy, who was also commander of the Nantacket during Du Pont's attack on Charleston, appeared before the Court, and will be examined at its convenience.

Some charges have recently been made in the locations of the corps, but nothing indicating immediate active operations.

Drafted men in large numbers are arriving. Those yeared about 900 from New-York and Vermont.

Surgeen George R. Johnson, late Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, has been relieved from duty at his own request, and transferred to the Middle Department.

It is reported that an execution by hanging will take place in the 2d corps within a few days. The victim is

place in the 2d corps within a few days. The victim is THE NAVY-YARD IRON-CLADS.

The Navy Department has requested the Naval Constructors of the different navy yards to complete the iron-clad vessels in course of construction and the work that can be done in the stocks will be completed before the close of the week. The Tonawanda at Philadelphia is not so near completion, but nevertheless will soon be ready. The Agamenticus at Portsmouth N. H., is progressing slowly but surely. The Minister moment at New York is the only one of the four moment at New York is the only one of the four the stocks will soon the stock will soon the product of the four the close of the week. The Tonawanda at Philadelphia is not so near completion, but nevertheless will soon be ready. The Agamenticus at Portsmouth N. H., is progressing slowly but surely. The Minister moment at New York is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is the only one of the four the close of the work is not so nearly trains in the vicinity of Paints (North-National Course of the work is not so nearly whence he deserted and formed a band of native guerrillas, who for a long time committed depredations on sutlers' trains in the vicinity of Paints (North-National Course of the work is not on the close of the work is not so nearly trains in the vicinity of Paints (North-National Course of the work is not so nearly whence he deserted and formed a band of native guerrillas, who for a long trains of Rickett's Battery, whence he deserted and formed a band of native guerrillas, who for a long trains of Rickett's Battery, whence he deserted and formed a band of native guer

> FLAG PRESENTATION .- The 2d New-Jersey Brigade-5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments-were presented with elegant battle flags on Thursday last, by the

MEXICAN AND AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Prince Maximilian's Disposition-Crgani zation of an Irish Corps by General McMahon-An Irish Home Guard for Prince Maximilian-The Prince to be Crowned by the Pope's Nuncio-Probable Withdrawing of the French Forces from Mexico-Anecdote of Sildell-The Reasons of Mason's Removal.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1863. Notwithstanding the persistent denial of a few German and Austrian papers, and the apparent scepti cism manifested in certain official circle ance of the Crown of Mexico by Prince Maximilian is a fact which does not admit of the least doubt. The last news transmitted from Mexico to Vienna has been To Captures an American Bark

so encouraging as to remove all hesitation in the mind of Prince Maximilian. He is now waiting for the formal offer, which is to be made to him by the deputation sent from Mexico for that purpose, in order to make his de cision known to the public.

Letters from Paris announce that Gen. McMahon, Duke of Magenta, has been intrested by the War De partment with the organization of a corps exclusive mposed of Irishmen. This corps is to be called the "Maximilian Home Guard," Its formation has been de cided upon on the presssing entreaties of some Irisl officers now in Paris, and after satisfactory evidence that they could raise at least 10,000 men in and out of THE GEORGIA AT THE SAME PLACE their country. These officers are in daily communicated tion with the Duke of Magenta, who is said to be per feetly satisfied with the preliminary organization of his

Celtie brothren.

The duty of the Maximilian Home Guard will be, as its name indicates, to serve as a guard to the Prince, to attend to the service of his palace, and to be employed as a nucleus around which the grand Mexican army is to be organized. They will follow him to Mexico, and war are expected to arrived at New-York, or some by the Pope's Nuncio who is to leave Europe on the same vessel as the Prince.

If, as is expected, the conquest of Mexico shall be completed this Winter, the French troops will be enabled next Spring to take part in the campaign against Russia, for which France is now mustering her forces The establishment of a monarchical form of govern ing during the Winter months, lest some difficulty with his neighbors might arise, and find him, as they found Cabinets, renders the work of France comparatively easy, and will no doubt, basten the withdrawal of her forces from Mexico. The prompt and cordial recognition of Maximilian by the Great Powers of Europe will BRITISH DISREGARD OF NEUTRALITY. be more than sufficient, it is thought, both in a moral and material point of view, to protect him against any heetile demonstration, whether from Juarez and his followers, or from neighboring nations.

Slidell, the Robel emissary, is said to enjoy the favor of European aristocracy, and still more that of the Empress Engenie. There is an anecdote which I heard

In one of the last Imperial soires at Biarritz one of the courtiers of the Empire, seeing him alone crossing one of the reception parlors, exclaimed: "Ab, Mr. Slidell! you may show yourself as much as you please you will never be recognized." I beg your pardon said the Southern diplomat. "I have been recognized long since, for a patriot; a few more Southern victories tion. As to you, Sir, I acknowledge, you are too well known to need recognition; and this is what consoles me for not being recognized."

The recall of Mr. Mason, I am told, is only a tempoentertained by the British Cabinet toward the Southern Confederacy, nor diminishing in the least the expects tions Jeff. Davis has placed in its support. Mr. Mason, Recruiting for the Veteran Corps progresses it is asserted, has been recalled on account of his incomvery rapidly. In some instances almost entire regi petency for the position be occupied. Having neither the suppleness of a courtier nor the conciliatory tone of the Government he represented. Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, with about thirty prisoners on board, which Capt who had been appointed as the representative of the Semmes derived the master of the Atles to take to the refused to recognize the reorganized Government of who had been appointed as the representative of the Virginia, by taking out a license for the lawful transact Southern Confederacy to the City of Mexico, is designed American Consul at Cape Town. The Atlas also

THE DRAFT.

Examinations and Exemptions. THIED DISTRICT.

The following is the result of the busines transacted by the Enrollment Board of the HIId Dis-

The numbers to-day run to 3,379. The Board of Aldermen failed to hold a meeting yesterday morning for want of a quorum, and no person was therefore exempted from the draft.

FOURTH DISTRICT. The attendance at these headquarters grows

The small iron side-wheel steamer Diamond smaller daily. About twenty persons constituted all almost everybody except the Governor and the Consul, errived at the Navy-Yard to-day. She is laden with who were assembled vesterday to have their cases add and the people and pross were extravagant in her indicated upon. Sixteen cases were disposed of yester-American and the British flag flying as she came up the day, out of which five soldiers were procured, one of river, and was captured about ten days ago, while at whom was held to duty, and four were substitutes. One tempting to run the blockade of Savanual, by the gun- man paid \$300 commutation. The remainder were exempted principally on account of being non-residents. A large number of exemption papers are already made The subject of the Missouri troubles is still out at Capt Frherdt's office, and these entitled to receive them are requested to call for them on any day this week from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. The Board will meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Fewer cases were disposed of at this District on Wednesday than on any day since the Board of Enrollment commenced their labors. Unless a radical change takes place within the next few days, the expiration of the ten days grace allowed by Capt. Duffy for delinquents to come forward and have their cases dis-posed of will find a large number who will have to be arrested and treated as deserters. The following is the exhibit of Wednesday's work: Held for service, 2; allens, 3; furnished substitutes, 4; physical disability 7; non-resident, 1; support of aged parents, 1; under age, 1. Total, 19. NINTH DISTRICT.

Yesterday, in the Ninth District, the Board

of Enrollment examined 45 conscripts; 5 were held for service; 2 furnished substitutes; 20 substitutes were accepted for men previously held, and 23 were sent to the general rendezvous. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Treaday, Oct. 6, 1863.

The extract from the Richmond papers of the 3d, copied generally by the New-York press of this morning, stating that Imboden had recently made a descent upon this road, is entirely incorrect. No interruption to the regular freight or passenger business has occurred since the reopening in August last, nor is such a contingency probable. The temporary large movement for the Government lately has been fully end satisfactorily uccomplished; and the consequent return from this service of empty cars, together with those loaded with produce bound east, insures for westward transit prompt dispatch. The Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

The subscription agent reports the sale of \$1,290,650 ave-twentien to-usy.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Confederate Pirates at the Cape of Good Hope.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

REJOICINGS AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Cordial Welcome for the Pirates.

SEMMES THE GREAT CAPE LION.

The Whole Population Crowd to

Worship Him.

Off the Port.

The Alabama Four Days at Cape Town

SHE GOES THENCE TO SIMON'S BAY.

A THIRD PIRATE ALSO THERE

SHE IS THE SAILING VESSEL TUSCALOCSS.

Semmes's Account of All His Piracies

THE FIGHT WITH THE HATTERAS

List of Vessels Destroyed by the Alabama

PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL

INTERESTING PARTICULARS

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAPE TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD Hope, Aug. 19, 1262. On the 27th of July, the Alabama arrived on this coast, having captured eix American ships from the time she left Pabis, Brazil, of which she burned. viz: Amazenian, [Talisman, Conrad, S. Gildersleeve and I will be called the representative of a great na Anna F. Schmidt, and Express. The Express carried beside her Northern register, a Southern one, signet by Jeff. Davis-one of her owners belonging in New. Orleans. When Capt. Frost showed the latter does ment to Capt. Sommes, he flew into a passion, and said D-n you, I'll burn your ship. You are a traiter and if it was not for your wife on board I would shoot

On the same day the Alabama arrived on this coast she spoke the schooner Rover (British), which reported her here next day (July 29). About that date she put into Saldanha Bay, about ninety miles from this place a diplomat, but being, on the contrary, rather obstinate and nothing was heard of her until the 4th of August and absolute, he was doing more injury than good to when the schooner Atlas reported that she was there brought a letter from Capt. Semmes to the Governor.

harbor (Table Bay), and at the same time the American bark Sea Bride of Boston appeared. Instantly the peo ple from all parts of the city rushed to the scene of the apprehended capture, which was in plain sight of the hipping and within three miles of the shore. Immedi ately the Alabema bore down upon the bark and cap pred her, and putting a prize crow on board, she was directed to stand off and on the harbor, which she did or two or three days, when she disappeared. I under tand that she is not yet burned, but is at one of the secluded harbors on this coast, where negotiations are going on for her purchase by Cape Town merchants. After the capture the Alabama came into port and renained here nearly four days, getting her cooking apparatus retinned '-the only "repairs" necessary to make her "seaworthy." She was visited while here by almost everybody except the Governor and the Consul, praises. The Civil Service Club invited Capt. Semmes o lunch, but the Governor threatening to resign his nembership, and the most of the members being clerks n his employ, the invitation was withdrawn.

After leaving this port the Alabama went to Simon's Bay, distant twenty-three miles by land, where she re-mained six days. On the 8th of August the Tuscalcon (formerly the prize Conrad), armed with four guns, enered Simon's Bay also, where she remained as "a was vessel," with her original cargo of skins and wool on board, seven days. On the 16th the Georgia arrived at Simon's Bay, the Alabama and Tuscaloosa having left to cruise around the Cape of Good Hope the day preceding. Intelligence has been received here that the Florida is at Saldanha Bay coaling, which is a very se

The correspondence between the Consul here and the Governor, on this subject, you will find in a paper I send you, and it embraces all the important facts.

The Alabama. Tuscaloosa and Georgia at Cape Town.

From The South African Advertiser and Mail of Cape Town. On the 27th of July, no little excitement was coused in Cape Town, on the arrival of the coasting achooner Kover from Walwich Bay, with the news that the Confederate steamer Alabama had actually made her appearance about twenty-five miles off Green Point. Her captain reported that he was stopped and boarded by a boat from the steamer, which asked them who they were, and where they were from. After looking over the schooner's papers, the officer in command made inquiries as to the landing accommodation of Walwieh and Saldanha Bay, and if they had seen or knew whether there were any American ships in Table Bay. Having met with civil replies from the schooner, he apologised for her detention and left, and the steamer proceeded in a south-easterly direction.

Nothing further was heard, and it was thought by some that she had proceeded on to the eastward; but on the afternoon of Aug. 4, public excitement was again aroused our the arrival of the schooner Atlas. Capt. Boyce, from Saldanha Bay, with the intelligence that the Alabama was lying sounds a schoon in that bay, repairing. By the same opportunity, the following letter was received by his Excellency the Governor from her commander. Capt. Semmes:

Confequence: On the 27th of July, no little excitement was

her commander. Capt. Semmes:

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER ALABARA.

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER ALABARA.

His Excellency, Sir PRILIP WODE HOUSE, forermor, &c.:

SIR: An opportunity is offered me by the coasting schoon
